## CHARITY AND CORRECTION.

Second Day's Session of the Great Conference in Progress Here.

REPORTS FROM MANY STATES.

How the Good Work Progresses-Addresses at Morning and Evening Sessions Yesterday-The Trip to Lincoln To-day.

The Second Day.

The first morning session of the fourteenth annual conference of charities and corrections was called to order yesterday in the exposition building by President H. H. Giles, at 9 o'clock.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Charles W. Savidge, of the Seward street M. E. church of this city. At the opening of the session few were present, but at the conclusion of Mr. Savidge's prayer the hall was rapidly filled with the delegates and visitors. The audience was composed of many of Omaha's prominent and charitable citizens and numbers from the different counties of the state. There was also a number of vis-itors from western Iowa and Kansas.

The hall is tastefully decorated with bunting and evergreen, and everything possible has been done for the comfort of the delegates and visitors. The noise made by the workmen in the other part of the building, however, was such a source of annoyance that Dr. Wright felt constrained to call the attention of the conference to that fact a few moments after the body had been called to order. He requested that means

be taken to stop it.

The first business transacted was the election of L. C. Stewart of Illinois, as one of the secretaries of the conference in place of Mr. McCullot, who is in Eu-

A committee was appointed by the chair to draft a memorial address on the death of the Rev. Mr. Barwick of Eng-land. It was composed of Messrs. Litch-worth of New York, General Brinker-hoff of Ohlo and Wines of Illinois. The following committee on business was appointed by the president: Messrs.

The following committee on permament organization was appointed.

Messrs, Litchworth, Garrett, Sanborn,

Wines and Gillispie.

After the appointment of the committees, the reports of states were made, and consumed the entire time of the session. The reports were very interesting to all concerned in the work, and were recelyed with frequent applause.

Reports from states were presented from New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, Onio, Massachusetts, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kansas. These reports are all carefully prepared. They are of considerable length, presenting some interesting statistics and many valuable suggestions. The report for the uable suggestions. The report for the state of Nebraska was presented by Prof. J. A. Gillespie' principal of the Nebraska asylum for deaf mutes. It is as

Nebraska.

The deaf, blind, and feeble-minded youth of the state are now provided for in three separate state schools, all organized and furnished for the special instruction of these classes. The youngest of these, the "Asylum Home for the Feeble-Minded," has a suitable building, costing \$45,444, located on a forty acre tract of land in the suburbs of Beatrice, donated by the citizens of that place. It is to be supported by a state tax of one-eighth of a mill. The present buildings will accommodate seventy pupils; but there are now in the state over 500 feeble-minded persons, of whom more than half are under eighteen years of age. The next legislature will be asked for additional room. A separate department for adult custodial cases is needed.

The "Institute for the Blind," now in its thirteenth year, has an attendance of twenty-seven pupils, six of them new admissions. A new main building, boiler house and laun-dry, to cost \$42,000, have been begun, which will enlarge the present capacity to about

At the "Institute for the Deaf and Dumb"

will enlarge the present capacity to about eighty.

At the "Institute for the Deaf and Dumb" the attendance last term was 192, of whom ten were newly admitted. The new cottage dormitory for the smaller boys, provided for by the legislature of 1884-5, is completed and occupied. The sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated for a new wing to contain a kitchen and dining room. A distinguishing feature of the methods of instruction pursued is that of aural development and the use, in instruction, of partial or latent hearing.

The insane are cared for in the "State Hospital for the Insane" at Lincoln, where, with insufficient room, 581 patients have been treated, of whom 206 were newly admitted, and 197 discharged. Non-restraint is advocated, and practiced only with such modifications as imperfect arrangements make inevitable. Dr. H. P. Matthewson, late superintendent, has been superseded by Dr. W. M. Knapp. A new hospital has been built at Norfolk on a \$20-acre tract of land given by the citizens of Norfolk. Its occupancy has been delayed by want of funds for running expenses, but applications for admission already exceed the capacity of the buildings, and the last legislature appropriated \$94,700 for additional wards, chapel, kitchen, bakery, laundry, barn and ice house. Dr. E. A. Kelley is superintendent. Still a third hospital—for incurable cases—has been provided for by an appropriation of \$75,000 for a building to be located at Hastings, for which plane have been drawn. The crowded state of the hospital at Lincoln has necessitated the removal of most of the incurable cases to the almshouses or jails of their own counties.

At The HOME FOR THE FRENDLESS at Lincoln 75 adults and 198 children—a total of 374—have been cared for during the past year. There were 189 admissions and 159 discharces. A new boiler-house and laundry, costing \$6,000, have been added to the buildings. The last legislature appropriation of \$35,000 for maintenance, but this is largely supplemented by private benevolence through the efforts of the

managers. A soldiers' home was established by the last A soldiers' home was established by the last legislature, with an appropriation of \$30.000 for a building to be located at Grand Island, on condition that 640 acres of land be donated for a site. Captain John Hammond has been appointed superintendent.

An appropriation of \$16,000 was made for a building for an "industrial home for unfortunate women and zirls," to be located upon a site containing not less than ten acres of land, not yet selected.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

land, not yet selected.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

at Kearney has had 176 pupils in its care, of
whom 78 were new admissions and 14 were
dismissed. Carpentry is taught in addition
to intellectual traming. Good conduct after
one years instruction secures dismissal. Four
new buildings to cost \$86,500 are in process
of erection. The substitution of "industriai" for "reform," in the name of this school
is a gratifying indication of the healthy
growth of a correct public sentiment respecting the proper work of such a school.

IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY

IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY
there have been 334 prisoners, including four
females, the past year. There were 108 admissions and 106 discharges. About \$40,000
will be expended upon a new shop building,
and about \$4,000 for a water reservoir. A
new ten year lease of the convict labor of the
state has recently been made.
LEGISLATION.

state has recently been made.

LEGISLATION.

An effort was made at the last session of the legislature to secure the passage of a bill to establish a state board of charities and corrections, but the bill never passed beyond the committee room. Such a board, in order to be effective, would require the services of a salaried secretary, who would be a new state officer, and at present the state constitution does not permit the creation of any new office. Further offorts will be made at the proper time to secure such modification of proper time to secure such modification of the constitution as will make it practicable to organize a state board with proper author-

In the absence of a state board the "Wom-en's Associate Charities" is doing effective work. Through its efforts the "Industrial Home" for women and girss was organized, and it is now working for a home for de-pendent children. Some efforts toward this end were made at the last legislature, and will be repeated with increased backing at the next.

THE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATE CHARITIES also contemplate a home for the aged and a hospital for the sick. THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION has just purchased a building and will enter

it about September 1. The relief department has thus far been prominent in the work, but they hope soon to open a boarding house for young working girls. Two lots have been donated as a sife for a home for old ladies and children. Funds for this building to the extent of \$10,000 have been promised.

THE TENTH STREET MISSION is doing a good work, having as adjuncts an industrial school and a Helping Hand society.

at Omaha is under the government of the Catholic church and sustained by donations. It has cared for over six hundred patients during the year.

New York.

Value of property held for charitable and correctional purposes October 1, 1886, was \$52,-188, 192, 45, as follows: by the state, \$10,681,-397,69; by counties, \$2,654,847.86; by cities, \$9,09; by counties, \$2,654,847.86; by cities, \$3,348,500; by incorporated benevolent associations, \$34,453,447.57. Their indebtedness at the same time was \$3,161,094.81, thus making their net valuation \$48,976,197.64. Total receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$13,362,-659.61, as against \$12,453,311.04, the receipts for the preceding fiscal year, or an increase of \$909,345.57. The expenditures for the year footed up \$12,027,990.01, as against \$11,558,759.96, an increase of \$489,250.15 over the expenditures of the preceding year.

The number of persons in the custody and care of these various institutions October 1, 1896, was 63,335, as against 60,394 October 1, 1895, was 63,335, as against 60,394 October 1, 1895, being an increase of 2,941, classified as follows: Insane, 13,538; idiotic and feebleminded, 1,174; epileptic, 417; blind, 679; deaf mutes, 1,366; orphan and dependent children, 20,049; juvenite delinquents and oftenders, 4,436; adult prisoners in reformatories, 711; disabled soldiers and sailors, 996; hospital patients, 3,384; adult, aged and infirm persons in incorporated homes and asylums, 6,251, poor house and alms house inmates other than insane, idiotic and feeble-minded, blind, deaf and dumb and epitectic, 9,494. The dispensaries extended aid to 349,619 outdoor patients; 49,144 persons were temporarily relieved at home by city and county officials door patients: 49, 144 persons were temporarily relieved at home by city and county officials from the public fund at an expenditure of Se27, 267, 12,

Se27.267.12.

The returns regarding the insane for the past decade show a steady increase of this class each year in excess of the increase of population. The last legislature provided for the establishment of an additional state asylum at Ogdensburg, and appropriated \$100,000 for lands and buildings.

Additional detached buildings are being put up at Hudson River state hospital for 500 chronic patients. An appropriation of \$173,000 was made to extend the Buffalo state asylum. Appropriations were also made for other institutions.

Michigan.

Laws were enacted providing for arrest and care of children who are on the road to crime, though not yet criminals; for taking of children from custody of persons untit to have charge of children and placing them in proper homes; for surrounding with safeguards children brought from other states and placed in homes in Michigan, and the placing them made subject to the same conditions which exist in placing children from our own state public school at Coldwater.

Three of our insane asylums have received appropriations for building cottages, to hold fifty patients each, for chronic cases, to cost about \$300 per capita. The asylum for insane criminals is overcrowded.

The reports to the board of corrections and charities from the four insane asylums for the quarter ending March 31, 1887, show 2,104 inmates against 1,785 for the same period of 1886. The reports of insane in our poorhouses are made annually (July 1), and are now being received, so that a comparison between 1886 and 1887 cannot be made at this time.

Our county agents report for the year end-Michigan.

Our county agents report for the year ending September 30, 1886, arrests of juvenile offenders 665. Of these, 329 were discharged or returned to parents; in 65 cases sentence was suspended during good behavior; 87 were fined and 216 sent to reform schools. These agents report 230 homes found for children from our state public and reform schools, and they have visited during the year 525 of the children placed in homes from our state institutions. institutions.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.

Several laws for the benefit of the insane were passed by the last legislature.

In regard to prisons, three laws of general interest have been enacted. The first provides for the employment by the commissioners of prisons of two agents, whose business it shall be to obtain employment for prisoners discharged from the Massachusetts reformatory, and to investigate the histories of prisoners committed to the state prison, Massachusetts reformatory and women's prison. The second provides for the punishment of habitual criminals, imposing a penalty of twenty-five years in the state prison upon any person who, having previously upon any person who, having previously served two sentences of three years each, or more, in any state, shall be convicted of a felony. The third abolishes the contract

labor system in the prisons.

In regard to the charities, two acts of importance have been passed, the first of which makes a more effective provision for the remakes a more effective provision for the removal of children from city almshouses, where they have been accumulating to the number of 150 or more in all, because the act of 1881 was not carried out with uniformity, and for the placing of them in families.

Under this new law more than half of these children have already been removed, and the rest will have been before cold weather.

weather.

The second provides more stringent regulations to prevent the sending to the state almshouse, of persons who are too sick to be so removed with safety.

The appropriations made during 1887 for

The appropriations made during 1887 for the Massachusetts prisons have been unusually large, and their expenses are much greater than ever before. In the charitable establishments this is not the case to any great extent, although the constant increase in the number of the insane causes the whole cost of the lunatic hospitals and asylums to augment considerably from year to year. There has apparently been no increase of pauperism in Massachusetts this year, although both population and immigration have increased.

California. The total amount paid by the state for tharities during the issal year ending June 10, 1887, was \$404,415.38.

30, 1887, was \$404,415.38.

The state owns none of the property used for the care of orphans or aged persons, but contributes to their support; for whole orphans, \$100 per year; for half orphans, \$75, and for abandon children, \$75. For aged persons, \$150 per year. There are nineteen

and for abandon children, 573, For aged persons, \$150 per year. There are nineteen orphan asylums and twenty-live institutions for aged persons.

Large appropriations were made for the asylums for the insane at Stockton and Napa. The sum of \$125,000 was appropriated for the purchase of site and erection of a hospital for the chronic insane. The deaf, dumb and blind asylum received an appropriation of \$61.778.90. For the support of the adult blind, \$13,727.97 was expended.

Our state prisons make large demands on the state treasury. That of San Quentin drew \$151,157.87; that of Folsom, \$104.695.52, and this, aside from transportation of prisoners. It is to be noted just here that the amount paid out for the support of these two penitentiaries, exceeds by about \$60,000 the total amounts appropriated for the state board of education, the state university, the state normal schools at San Jose and Los Angeles. What a sad and suggestive com-What a sad and suggestive com-

There are over forty free kindergartens in There are over forty tree kindergartens in the state for the education of neglected chil-dren. Over thirty of these kindergartens are in San Francisco. Mrs. Leland Stanford supports eight free kindergartens. She has given \$30,000 for kindergarten work. Mrs. George Hearst supports a free kigdergarten. So also does the daughter of Charles Crocker, and also the produce exchange. Already this work is showing excellent results.

We have a council of charities and correction appointed by the legislature; but, because it had an appropriation of only \$1,000, it has attempted but little. The state board of health has continued its work as to sanitary conditions, and is able to make many other reforms by drawing the attention of individuals and officers to defects. Our state asylums are in many respects models. The state prison and the two penntentiaries and the two reform schools and the Newark City home, or reform schools and the Newark City home, or reform schools are well managed. As to the management of the inmates of jails there are still great defects. The State Charities Aid association is doing a good work, which is entirely voluntary. It has auxiliary branches in three or four counties, and is so far recognized as having authority that, on application to a judge of the supreme court, visitors are appointed, with full power to investigate.

Mr. W. C. Sampson, superintendent of the industrial school for boys at Golden, reports 98 boys in charge (90 being a necessary limit on account of keeping within the appropriation; admitted during the year, 65; sent to homes, 55; expense of school for the year, 518,091.53; per capita, \$201.07, or 59 cents a Mr. D. C. Dudley, superintendent of the

mute and blind asylum at Colorado Springs, reports 60 pupils; mute. 41—23 boys and 18 girls; blind, 19—boys, 10; girls, 9.

The penitentiary reports as follows: Total number of convicts confined July 1, 1886, (males, 316; temales, 5), 321. Received during year ending June 30, 1887, 154; discharged (females, 1; males, 149), 150; died (male, 1; female 1), 2. Total number confined July 1, 1887, (males, \$20; females, 3), 323.

The only legislation of the last general assembly bearing on the management was an

The only legislation of the last general assembly bearing on the management was an act prohibiting the leasing or contracting of convict labor. All work performed by them must be for the state.

The insane asylum at Pueble reports 283 patients treated the past two years, 191 having been admitted and 150 discharged. Recovered, 117, or 61½ per cent of admissions. Forty-live thousand dollars was appropriated by the last assembly for additional buildings, which will add greatly to the comfort of the inmates. inmates.

The support given Colorado's private chari-ties will compare favorably with older states.

The state of Ohio during the past year has maintained its four state asylums for the insane with but few changes. There were on June 30 last 1,570 insane persons reported from the county infirmaries of the state. In addition to these, there were 330 epileptics also in the infirmaries. The state benevoient institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, blind, feeble-minded youths, and soldiers' and sailors' orphans have during the past year accomplished fair results in their respective departments of education and training. These four institutions accommodate a daily average of 1,370 pupils. The state prison has worked satisfactorily. The labor of the prisoners let during the year has been on the piece-price plan and fair financial results attained. The discipline of the prison has been humane. The prisoners are well fed and clothed. In addition to the present organized institutions of the state there is now in process of erection an intermediate penitentiary at Mansfield, O. The state is also engaged in the erection of a home for Ohio soldiers, located at Sandusky. Ohio,

Rev. Dr. R. M. Hill-Since our last confer Rev. Dr. R. M. Hill—Since our last conference at St. Paul, a number of important changes have been made in the laws and policy of the state in relation to charities and corrections. In the first place, we have had an entire change in the administration. Our state institutions are controlled by a board of trustees composed of the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer; and, as none of our former state officials were re-elected at the general election held one year ago, there has been an entire change in the board of trustees. This has resulted also in a complete change throughout the asylum for insane change throughout the asylum for insane and the state prison. We have new superinand the state prison. We have new superintendents, wardens, nurses, guards; and, in
fact, the new administration has made a
clean sweep, which has been a matter of sincere regret, especially in regard to the asylum
for the insane. It was hoped that it, at
least, would have been taken out of politics;
but, alast the time has not yet been reached
when our public officials are chosen for their
merits rather than for their political influence.

The legislature appropriated \$2,440,353.53 for the use of the state board of charities for two years from July 1, 1887, and \$100,000 for an industrial home for the blind at Chicago. The constitutional amendment prohibiting contract labor in the penitentiary was adopted. The so-called "age of consent" in girls was raised from twelve to fourteen years, and the procuring of virtuous girls for immoral purposes was made a felony. A law was passed against boycotting and black-listing, and another against seditious and inflammatory speech and publication. No less than 1,525 men and women were adjudged insane in the year between April, 1885, and April, 1886. The growth of insanity is becoming an alarming question. Private charities are growing in influence, but the reports are incomplete. Illinois. the reports are incomplete.

Wisconsin. Wisconsin.

In esate prison, 444; house of correction, 255; industrial school for boys, 337; industrial school for girls, 192; school for the blind, 75; deaf mutes, 197; school for dependent children, 88; insane in various asylums, 2.668.

The state is to pay to the "Wisconsin Veterans' Home," incorporated in the name of the G. A. R., 33 per week towards the subsistence of each inmate. tence of each inmate.

A steady improvement has been made in the poor houses and jails.

The various private charities are all doing a great deal of good. Kansas. The charitable institutions of Kansas are managed by a board of five trustees. The present means of obtaining statistics of pauperism through the board of agriculture is

inadequate. The state penitentiary contains about 900 prisoners. The prisoners mine coal and manufacture wagons under contract. A nealthy public interest in the cause of crime and the best means of prevention is being developed in the state. Maryland.

The largest part of the charitable work in Maryland is done in the city of Baltimore. The estimate for the next year for the poor of the city is \$234,000. The city has no system of out-door relief and resorts to a peculiar method of farming out its poor. The contract system in penitentiaries and jail has been abolished, and prisoners are now idle because nothing else has been substituted.

Minnesota. During the past year, a state reformatory for young men was established at St. Cloud, and a state soldiers' home founded at the falls of Minnehaha. A tax of one-tenth of a mill was levied for the relief of ex-soldiers and their families. A third hospital for the insane was founded at Fergus Falls. The contract labor system has been abolished and piece work substituted with the provision that a percentage of the prisoner's earnings hat a percentage of the prisoner's earnings

Pennsylvania. No changes were made in the laws of the state during the late session affecting the board of public charities. A joint committee to investigate and report, in 1899, upon all possible reforms in state institutions, was appointed. The appropriation for charities remains unincreased.

remains unincreased. Indiana, This state has 1,543 insane, 348 deaf mutes, 194 blind, 516 in reform school, 183 in female reformatory, 1,670 in prison. Total cost of maintenance, \$608,863. The contract system is followed in the prisons. The three new insane hospitals cost \$1,273,086. All the state institutions are in good condition. Every year adds to the number of orphan homes built by counties.

The Delegates. The following delegates had arrived up to

The following delegates had arrived up to last evening:
Colorado-Very Rev. Dean Hart; Mrs. J. S. Sperry, Ladies' Benevolent union, Pueblo; Mr. audMrs. W. C. Sampson, Golden, Dakota-O. W. Archibald, M. D., superintendent North Dakota hospital for the insane, Jamestown; F. E. Craven, M. D., and wife, Yankton; Rev. P. E. Holp, Sloux Falls; Rev. J. M. McBride, Aberdeen; Mrs. F. T. Kimball, Fargo; Miss Florence Kimball. Illinois-J. T. Croswell, Pontiac; J. D.

Illinois—J. T. Croswell, Pontiac; J. D. Scouler, superintendent state reform school, Pontiac; H. C. De Mattie, LL. D., superintendent of the Illinois soldiers' orphans' home, Normal; Helen M. Woods, Rev. I. Prince, M. D., Chicago; E. H. Finch, trustee, of the Southern Illinois hospital for the insane, Anna; W. H. Borcourt, trustee for the same, Golconda; James Bottom, trustee for the same, Sparta; Miss Lucy A. Bagby, recording secretary, Quincy; Miss Anna J. Rowland, corresponding secretary, Quincy; Fred H. Wines, secretary state board of public charities, Springfield; Alex Johnson, secretary of the charity organization society, Chicago.

Indiana—Howard Briggs, Greencastle; L. Barrett, control of reform school for boys, Danville. Kansas-Rev. D. C. Milner. Atchison; ion. C. E. Faulkner, secretary board of rustees Kansas state charitable institutions,

rustees Kansas state charitable institutions, Salina.

Maryland—Amos G. Warner, general agent Baltimore C. O. S., Baltimore.

Michigan—J. J. Wheeler, East Saginaw; Daily Mower, chief of police of East Sagnaw; L. C. Storrs, Lansing; W. A. Woodard, prison inspector. Owosso; James A. Post, secretary of the Detroit association of charities; Mrs. I. A. Post, Delroit.

Massachusetts—Miss Sarah Parker, Boston; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, M. D., member of the state board of lunacy, Amherst college, Amherst, Massachusetts; C. Irving Fisher, M. D., State Almshouse, Tewksbury, Massachusetts; H. S. Shurtleff, superintendent of out-door poor, state board of lunacy and charity, Boston; F. B. Sanborn, inspector of charities, Concord, Massachusetts; Mrs. Isabelia Barrows, official reporter of the conterence, Boston.

Minnesota—Mrs. C. H. Worthen, Charles H. Worthen, St. Paul; M. McG. Dana, vice president state board of corrections and charities; Hon. F. A. Husher, manager state reform school, Minneapolis;

J. W. Brown, superintendent reform school, St. Paul; D. W. Ingersoil, president board of managers of state paform school. St. Paul; John D. Sudden, William P. Murray and wife, St. Paul; G. Vigian, Alexandria; H. R. Wells, Preston: Rev. C. A. VanAnder, Minneapolis; George H. Bazzard, St. Paul; Rev. H. H. Hart, secretary of state board of corrections, and charities Miss Jessie A. Scheley, superintendent of home for young girls, St. Paul; G. Cowie, clerk state board of corrections and charities, St. Paul; Isaac P. Wright, treasurer board of control, St. Paul; Dr. Arthur Aricker, surgeon in charge city and county hospital, St. Paul; G. A. Merrill, superintendent state school dependent childron.

New York—Hon. William P. Letchworth, president New York state board of charities, Albany; Dr. Horace C. Taylor, Brocton: Levi S. Fulton, superintendent state industrial school, Rochester; John W. Skinner, New York; Nathaniel S. Rosenan, Buffalo; John B. Pine, New York; Or. Charles S. Kellogg, secretary charity organization society, New York.

Ohlo—Dr. A. G. Byers, secretary board of state charity, Columbus; Albert S. White, superintendent Franklin county children's home, Columbus; Charlotte Ackles, superintendent associated charities, Columbus; R. Brinkerhoff, board of state charities, Mansfield; Lucretia Gorgas, matron children's home, Defiance.

Oregon—Rev. Robert W. Hill, D. D., Salem.

Pennsylvania—W. J. Sawyer, Allegheny; Columbus of State Charles and C. Planes.

Salem.
Pennsylvania—W. J. Sawyer, Allegheny;
Cadwalader Biddle, James C. Biddle, jr.,
Philadelphia; Philip Garrett, president board
of public charitles, Logan; M. K. Paist,
Philadelphia; Harriet W. Paist, Philadel-

Philadelphia; Harriet W. Paist, Philadelphia.
Wisconsin—Hon. A. E. Elmer, Fort Howard; Prof. A. O. Wright, Madison; Harriet C. Hunt, superintendent Wisconsin industrial school, Milwaukee; Mrs. L. W. Hoyt, Madison; John H. Vivian, Mineral Point; Mrs. O. J. Hules, Milwaukee; Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks, Milwaukee; Ella Giles, Madison; E. O. Holden, superintendent of the poor, Baraboo; T. F. Scanlon, superintendent of poor, Lyndon; Nicholas Smith, Janesville; Thomas Baker, Prairie du Sac; R. B. S. Showalter, superintendent of Grant county asylum, Lancaster, Washington, D. C.—Hon. Joseph R. French. French.

Last Night. The conference was called to order by President Giles at 8 o'clock, There was large attendance, mainly of ladies.

Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, moved that a committee of one from each state be appointed to determine the time and place of holding the next meeting of the conference. The motion prevailed.

The president then appointed the following committee on credentials: Colorado, Mrs. Sperry; Dakota, Dr. O. W. Archibald; District of Columbia, John R. French; Illinois, Fred W. Wines; Indiana. L. A. Barrett; Iowa, S. W. Price; Kansas. C. E. Faulkner; Maryland, Amos F. Warner; Massachusetts, F. B. Sanborn, Michigan, L. C. Storrs; Minnesota, H. H. Hart; Nebraska, Mrs. O. C. Dinsmoor; New York, Dr. C. S. Hovt; Ohio, Dr. A. G. Byers; Oregon, Dr. Robert W. Hill; Pennsylvania, Hon. Philip C. Garrett; Wisconsin, A. O. Wright. F. B. Sanborn, of Missachusetts, then read a voluminous but interesting report

on state boards of charities.

Mr. Elmore of Wisconsin. Mr. Elmore was called to the platform and said:

Mr. President, Ladles and Gentlemen: I come upon the platform because my lungs are weak and I want you to hear all I have got to say. The state of Wisconsin has got a school for dependent children with ninety school for dependent children with ninety inmates. For twenty-one years, I was manager of the industrial school for boys at Waukesha. I have great doubts in my mind whether we ever did any good at Waukesha. We kept them there until they were twenty-one and then turned them loose. When they were twenty-one they were furnished places whenever they wanted them, but the masses of the people didn't want to have them in their midst, and until they started the Michigan school and we learned something about the system they practiced, I very much doubt that we did any good to them.

My belief is that the boys and girls that are sent out from New York have brought the poison with them and they have inoculated the whole country with it. The tramp element has been largely recruited by these

element has been largely recruited by children from New York, GENERAL BRINKERHOFF,

of Ohio, spoke of the fact that the subject under discussion was one of the most important before the conference, for the reason of its being on the borders of the new states, upon which will soon devolve as a duty the organization of boards of state charities, and that they should start aright. The poard of state charities in Ohio have supervision of corrections as well as charities, including benevolent, insane, blind, deaf and dumb and the poor. The board are unanimous in the opinion that it is the best form of organization already existing and the best form for the board of charities in the new states. The speaker did not believe in giving executive powers to state boards but thought it desirable to have power at all times to inspect the institutions, to fix uniform methods of keeping accounts and requiring reports; powers to make special examinations and call for persons and papers.

General Brinkerhoff suggested that the board should consist of six members, three from each political party, and the governor of the state ex-officio chairman of the board, with power to remove and change members of such board. The speaker closed by saying that he did not believe in erection of institutions for the so-called incurable insane, over whose portals should be written those fatal words: "Whoever enters leaves hope behind."

MR. HART. OF MINNESOTA, dwelt eloquently and at length upon the good accomplished by state boards of charities in the United States during the last twenty years, particularly in revo-lutionizing the treatment of the meane and the method of dealing with children.

MR. WINES, OF ILLINOIS.

1 have noticed in my studies of the laws

relating to crime and pauperism, insanity, and other evils in the different states, and in studying the organization and the rules of the state boards of charity in the different states, that these boards may be divided on certain lines and in different groups. For instance, in the first place, some of these boards have absolute executive administrative power. In the state of tive administrative power. In the state of Kansas they have a board of trustees for all

the state institutions.

[The speaker here described at some length the operations of the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions in other states].

Now, the state of Nabraska, to come back Now, the state of Natiraska, to come back to the practical question, I believe will have a state board of charities, but you have one difficulty in the way of establishing such a board that does not exist in any of the eastern states, but does in these new western states and territories. You have a constitutional provision which, I think, has fastened on you the very worst system of organization and government in the United States, that is the provision which makes your state ofand government in the United States, that is the provision which makes your state officers, who are elected for political reasons, and who are closely identified with party politics—It makes them the administrative officers of your state institutions. If there is a worse system, I don't know where it can be found. I speak plainly, because I want to tell you the truth. I don't say it because I have any criticism to make on your administrative officers or your constitution. I think, however, whenever you have a constitutional convention in this state, you should see that that provision of the constitution is not re-enacted because some of the other states west of Nebraska admiring her's have coppled it.

DR. BYERS, OF OHIO,

DR. BYERS, OF OHIO, excited considerable merriment by his excited considerable merriment by his remarks, which were as follows:

1 will not shock the modesty of my Ohlo friends by undertaking to say how many blessed good things we have cheerfully organized in our own state. I wish to correct one or two statements simply. Mr. Wines, in his judgment of the present organization of the board of state charities in Ohio, seems to think that the governor stands simply as a "wabbler'—I judge so from the remarks he made (laughter)—a wabbling kind of man between three democrats on one side of him and three republicans on the other. My experience has been this: That from the organization of the board of state charities under the existing law there never has been a single question referred

to the governor as a question between the minority and the majority. They have always been unanimous, so that under the administration we are just about as solid as they are in Illinois. I could not help but think my brother Wines was disposed to make a republican speech, and I do not think that that is quite fair here because we are a non-partisan organization. I would expect a republican board to do just what Brother Wines says they did, but whether democrats would do it or not—

Mr. Wines—That is another question (Laughter).

Dr. Byers—I can easily understand how under our organization in Ohio as well as under the other form in Illinois, the same administrative acts come and the same results may be reached. This must be borned in mind, that the board of state charities of Chio have authority over local boards of trustees, and yet, in spite of all that can be done by the board of state charities fhis conservative authority is overridden at times, and we have had political changes in the management of these institutions.

The speaker humorously referred to the all-wise new member of the legislature from the rural district, who never lost an opportunity to make an onslaught on the state institutions and closed by relating the particulars of a visit to the state asylum for the insane at Evans, Ohio, where he witnessed but one breach of decorum among the inmates, which would indicate that it was an insance asylum. When the speaker, after being requested so to do, had briefly said grace, he was somewhat surprised to hear an inmate near by say to him. "My wife hit me with a skillet once, for doing that." [Loud laughter].

Adjourned till Sunday. The conference visits Lincoln in a body to-day.

Notes. Dean Hart, of Denver, was at the conference yesterday morning and deliv-ered a brief address on the nobility of the work in which the conference is engaged.

A committee from Lincoln consisting of John L. Doty, O. B. Howell and C. T. Boggs will escort the members of the convention of charities to that city. They have secured the Second regimental band to accompany the excursionists.

A special train will leave on the B. & M. road this morning for Lincoln at 8 o'clock. It will return, arriving in Omaha at 6:30 p. m. Fare half rate. It is intended to accommodate the members of the conference, but anyone can take advantage of the opportunity of a cheap ride.

Services will be held in the exposition building on Sunday. In the morning the annual conference sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dana, of St. Paul and at 3:30 in the afternoon a general meeting will be held, at which several addresses will be delivered on the work of the conference.

Mrs. C. A. Holmes, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. for the state of Nebraska, and Mrs. J. D. Russell, member of the state board of charities, both of Tecumseh, are in attendance upon the conference, and will be the guests of Mrs. E. F. Seaver during their stay in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

On next Sunday evening Baureis & Puls' German Comedy company will appear in Metz's garden in a pair of bright and amusing pieces, in which the leading members of the organization will appear. Gustav Hartzheim, the guest comedian from Davenport, who made so son. Mr. Jean Baureis, who was pre-vented from appearing last Sunday night by illness, will assume a character in each of the plays, which are named "Die Ordre ist Schnarchen," and "Die Schwabin." Both of these pieces are produced in Omaha for the first time, and will be found very interesting. They will be followed by the customary ball.

Personal Paragraphs. J. E. Markel, of the Millard hotel, ar rived home vesterday. Robert W. Patrick left last evening for Overton for a week's hunt. P. S. Eustis, general passenger agent of the B. & M., has returned from the east.

Prof. Max Hempel, of the German chool, and wite have returned from St. Louis. Hon. John M. Thurston went to Nor folk, Neb., yesterday to address the G. A. R. reunion there.

United States Senator Dolph, of Oregon, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington. A. Wetzell, Genoa; John A. Haspham, Lincoln; Allen Price, Seward, R. M. Gregg, Genoa, and Joseph Bliss, Schuyler, are at the Arcade.

Prof. A. Walther, the pianist and com-poser, will leave Omaha this morning at 10 o'clock for an extended trip west. He will return on September 10. The Rev. Robert Collyer, the "Blacksmith Preacher," was in the city yester-day on his way from Portland, Ore., to his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. L. Pullman, of Chicago, representing the company which is now engaged in building the cars of the motor line, was in this city yesterday conferring with Dr. Mercer on the business. Adam Chadwick, St. Paul; W. A. E. Cummings, Syracuse; C. H. Morrell, Osceola; Charles E. Baker, Beatrice; Dr. A. H. Dorris, C. F. Boggs, O. B. Howell, John L. Doty, Lincoln; M. B. Thrift, W. S. Cole, Beatrice, and Hugh D. Bower, Springfield, are at the Millard.

Dr. Leon F. Harvey, Buffalo; William Lawrence, Laramie, Wyo.; H. L. Strong, Kearney; S. W. Patton, New York; N. C. Abbott, Lincoln; W. O. Frazer, New York; J. D. McDonald, Fremont, and William Crawford, Evanstown, Wyo., are at the Payton.

are at the Paxton. J. S. Lillis, John Lillis and D. V. Kent, of Kansas City, arrived from a three weeks' trip in the "Rockies" yesterday. They are the guests of T. F. Brennan and were passangers on the Desagners. were passengers on the Denver train wrecked Wednesday night. The Messrs. Lillis are sons of Colonel Lillis, who is building the cable lines in this city. Mr. Kent is a prominent banker of Kansas City.

Brevities.

Yesterday's internal revenue collec-tions amounted to \$7,111.58. The Omaha retail druggists will meet the Richardson Drug company's em-ployes on the diamond at Association park at 3:30 p. m.to-day. An interesting game is expected. Rt. Rev. Bishop John M. Brown, D. D., LL. D., of Washington, D. C., will preach

on Sabbath morning and evening at the A. M. E. church, corner of Lighteenth and Webster streets. All are invited to The board of fire and police commissioners yesterday received an invitation from W. J. Whitehouse, secretary of the reception committee of the Veteran

Firemen's association of this city, to par-ticipate in the welcome of the Veteran Firemen of New York on September 8 and 9. The commissioners have accepted the invitation. Police Uniforms. Commissioners Hartman and Gilbert were in consultation last night with Chief Seavey regarding the regulating uniform of the police. Several bids were opened and discussed by the commissioners, but the contract will not be awarded until the commissioners see if they cannot

make arrangements for the officers to se-

cure the uniforms on the installment plan, instead of paying the entire amount

down. The suits, including the over-coat, will cost in the neighborhood of \$70. Given Up For Lost. Boston, August 26.-The owners of the fishing schooner, Lydia T. Crowell, of Beverly, have given her up for lost, with the crew of fifteen men. WASHINGTON NEWS.

Iowa Pensions WASHINGTON, August 20.— Special Tele-gram to the BEE. |—The following Iowans were granted pensions to-day: George E. Griffith, Des Moines; John Lyons, St. Charles; Edward R. Eldrege, Columbus Junction; George A. Leach, Cherokee; John C. Swasson, Des Moines; Andrew Heltor, C. Swasson, Des Mones; Andrew Heitor,
Lansing; Melvin Gillespie, New York, Increase: Dalentile Viers, Swan; John C.
Simpson, Olin; Lorenzo D. Miller, Boonsboro; Alex D. Cummings, Dunkerton;
James Allensworth, Sterling; Elias J.
Everett, Clayton; William Logan, Decatur;
Martin E. Andrews, Agency City; Abram
Ashba, Russell; Samuel F. Young, Osceola;
James Harris, Keokuk; David Hammond,
Adair.

Contested Election Cases. WASHINGTON, August 26.-General Clarke, clerk of the house of representatives, has received and had printed the testimony in eight contested election cases that are to be considered by the next congress. The testimony makes nearly 10,000 pages. O'hara, of North Carolina, and Swinburn, of New York, who, it is said, will make a contest, have not yet filed notice nor submitted the testimonyt o the clerk.

Prof. Baird's Successor. WASHINGTON, August 26 .- The president to-day appointed Alexander McCue, of New York, present solicitor of the treasury, to be commissioner of fish and fisheries, to succeed the late Prof. Baird.

Held For Poisoning Her Husband. DENVER, August 26,-Mrs. John A. Witter, who has been on trial in a justice court the past two weeks, charged with poisoning her husband, was to-night held in \$10,000 to await the action of the grand jury.

Spanish Outrages On Missionaries. Boston, August 26.-Rev. F. Doane, Missionary of the American board at Ponape, in the Caroline islands, who was arrested some three or four weeks ago and imprisoned by the Spanish authorities on the pretext that he had incited the natives to disloyalty to their governor, has been released. It is thought that all is not well yet with Mr. Doane. His associates fear this is a gloomy prospect for their mission. Spain will ignore our rights, they say, and send away scholars and in this way break up our missions. The governor examined the deed of the land conveyed to Mr. Doane by the chiefs and afterward produced three out of four of the signers or witnesses to the deed, who swore they had not signed it or that the land had not been given to Doane. At Ponape the governor had begun grading a road around the island, forcing the natives to work like slaves. Commenting on this, Mr. Smith, secretary of the foreign board, said that the American government may find it necessary to send one of our warships to the Caroline islands to Drotect the interests of our citizens. The United way break up our missions. The governor tect the interests of our citizens. The United States could not afford to have this outrage perpetrated on American missionaries.

CONFESSED TO THE PRESS. The Defaulting Treasurer of Galves-

ton Wants to Give Himself Up. SAN FRANCISCO, August 25 .- W. J. Burk the defaulting treasurer of Galveston county, Texas, who disappeared last November, leaving a shortage of \$40,000 in his accounts, appeared in the office of the Associated press, in this city, this afternoon, and said he desired to return to Galveston and plead guilty. When Burk left Galveston, he carried away with him \$16,000 worth of bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rail-

the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, which were held by Galveston county for the permanent school fund. Burk had returned \$13,000 worth of these bonds and exhibited a receipt showing he had snipped the bonds by express from this city to Boston four days ago.

After leaving Galveston last November Burk came to this city and remained in hiding two weeks, when he sailed for Australia, He ran out of funds and finally decided to return, shipping as a coal heaver on the steamship Mariposa, which arrived here July 9. On arriving in this city Burk wrote to Galveston parties stating his intention to return, but the letter was regarded as a joke. He says he will wait here until next Monday for a ticket or a deputy sheriff from Galveston, and if neither arrives he will deliver himself up to the sheriff of this county. Burk exhibited several telegrams from Galveston friends urging him not to return. They are addressed to him under the fictitious name he assumed.

tious name he assumed. Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Occasional showers, warmer winds, generally southerly. For Iowa: Fair weather in eastern por tion, local showers in eastern portion, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. For Dakota: Local rains, warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable.

## That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Barsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, unifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and sems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Barning Ton, 180 Bank Street, New York City. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by O. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



"La! Girls, summer heat has no bad feet upon my Face, Seck, Arms or lands, because I always keep HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM." Thus said Cora F. to her companions, as she come bounding in from a romp over the hills, mountains and seashore.

MAGNOLIA BALM gives a Soft, Smooth and Pliable Skto. A marvelously Beautiful Complexion. Tis a Liquid, applied in a moment and Can't be Betected. Overcomes Hent, Suntan, Windtan, Reducas, Rouginess, Ugly Pimples, Insect Bites and all Skin Blemishes.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louislana State Lot tery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we author ize the Company to use this certificate with facisimiles of our signature attached, in its advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our coun-ters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bk A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'lBank CARL ROHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

NPRECEDENTED ATRIACTION OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisania State Lottery Company

Louisania State Lottery Company Incorporated in 1853, for 25 years by the Leg islature for educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$60,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present state constitution adopted December 2nd. A. D. 1879.

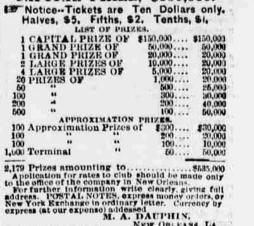
The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months June and December.)

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Ninth Grand Drawing, class I, in the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, Sep. 13, 1837—208th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. Notice-Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5, Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1,



Or M. A. DAUPHIN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address Registered letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK NEW ORLEANS REMEMBER That the presence or Generals Boauregard and Marly, who are in charge of the drawings is a goar antee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER that the payment of all prizes is GUARANTEED BY POTH NATIONAL BANKS OF New Orleans, and the Tekets are signed by the president of an institution, whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes

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OUR MAGIC REMEDY WILL POSITIVELY CURE ALL SYPHILITIO DISEASES OF RECENT OR LONG STANDING IN FROM FIVE

TO TEN DAYS.

TO OMITTE DESCRIPTION ON BARMIT NO OTHER REMEDY ON BARTH Will in All Cases Cure This Disease.

Since the history of medicine a true Specific for Syphilitic Discuse has been sought for but never found until the discovery of our MAGIC REMEDY. We have every reason to believe that it is absolutely unknown to any physician, specialist or chemist living, either in this or the old world. It was discovered by mere accident hirton years ago by a man of no diancial means but a natural chemist, who only used it in a quiet way in cases coming to his notice where sufferers could get no relief, though theroughly trying every known reindy and employing the most skillful physicians in the land, who had ultimately pronounced those cases incurable. the land, who had diffustely pronounced these cases incurable.

The remedy here advertised has been guarded with the utmost secrecy since its discovery, until a year ago, when this chemist died poor, as he always had been, and the original forming purchased of his widow. This in brief is the true history of this most Wonderful Remedy.

THE GOOK REMEDY CO, therefore have possession of the only medicine in the world that will curst his Dreaded Discover in his preaded Discove in all its forms.

They are justified in this statement for the reason that the latest medical works published by the best-known authorities, say there is no true specific. We say how we have a TRUE SPRCIFIC—ONE THAT HAS NEVER FALED.

Those who have employed every other known remedy without benefits should give us a trial. No curse ho pay, and no expense to patient in any way.

NOT FOR SALE. We do not sell the Remedy, or send it out, under any direumstances.

We will treat all stages of this disease at our Dis-pensary, or at the patient's residence either to Disease or elsewhere in cases where the patient is pensary, or at the patient's residence either in Omaha or elsewhere in cases where the patient is unable to come to us.

We have a Regular Physician in attendance who is a graduate of several codeges and has had over 35 years' experience.

If we rall to cure, THE COOK REMEDY CO. If we rall to CHARLY SHAPE AND ALL TO CHARLY WHICH REMEDY CO. WILL REFUND ALL MONNEY AND PAY ENTIRE EXPANSA MICHARD IN VISITING OMARA, whether the distance be ten or ten thousand miles.

Our contracts will be endorsed by a responsible person and to the entire satisfaction of patients.

Old chronic cases of Gonorthon and Gleet permanenty cured, as if by magic, in five days.

This Remedy acts immediately upon the Blood, removing from the system every trace of polson.

Fever Nores, Illeers, Eruptions, Bore Mouth, Hair-Falling, and all Skin Diseases cured in a marvelously short time.

No other known Romedy in the world can do in six months what we guaranted to do in two weeks.

All we ask is a trial. Do NOY FORDET THAT WE GUARANTER A CURE ON NO PAY. NO Specialist of Physician will do this, Ton know from last experience, if you are one of the afflicted. Takes Physicians know they have no remedy with which they can cure all Chronic Cases of Syphilis, and will, as a matter of course, say it is impossible to offect a permanent cure. Thut we dely any of them to bring us case that we will not cure permanently in a shorter time than is required for the most recent cases with any other known remedy in the world.

Correspondence and a critical investigation solled both as to our financial standing and versetty.

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Remarkable for powerful sympa-

thetic tone, pliable action and absolute durability; 30 years' record, the best guarantee of the excellence of these instruments.

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